

JURY DIDN'T SWEAR CASSIDY.

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY NO INDICTMENTS WERE FOUND.

The District Attorney Reported to Have Been Extremely Deficient in the Borough President and His Underlings.

The failure of the Grand Jury in Queens county to bring in any indictments in connection with the investigation of the shocking condition which President Cassidy and his Building Superintendent, Philip T. Cronin, have allowed the public buildings in that borough to fall into came up for considerable talk again yesterday in the various towns of the district, but no one seemed greatly surprised at the outcome of the Grand Jury's efforts.

Apparently taxpayers, over there have given up hope of bettering the condition of affairs in the public services unless the Legislature steps in to help them. It is felt that nothing less than an investigation by a committee of the Senate or Assembly will ever bring to light the true state of affairs in the borough.

It was pointed out that the Grand Jury was one of the most intelligent, energetic and independent ever called to sit in the county and yet its members, owing to certain influences against which they could not contend, were forced to content themselves with a mild presentment, not against Cassidy or Cronin themselves, but against the conditions of the public buildings under their charge, and to place the blame on the Board of Estimate.

District Attorney Gregg professed yesterday to be ignorant at the imputation that he had not done his full duty in the matter. Yet members of the Grand Jury continue to insist that a great deal might have been accomplished toward reforming the public service had he pushed the investigation with the zeal that is naturally expected from the official who is supposed to stand between the people and the grafters.

When the Grand Jury first organized it was known that the members, or at least a majority of them, were eager to probe the allegations made concerning the condition of the public buildings, as charged by Justice Garrison, yet it is said that the District Attorney occupied their attention with his own cases as long as he could and that when he had no more to present, he suddenly got busy elsewhere, leaving the investigation of the doings of Cassidy and Cronin to the doings of the jury.

It is also asserted that on several occasions when Mr. Gregg himself was present and when public servants were under examination, he failed most unaccountably to follow up questions put by members of the Grand Jury that would doubtless lead to the telling of the truth.

But most remarkable of all, it is said, was the conduct of the District Attorney toward President Cassidy when he appeared before the jury. Mr. Gregg, it is said, informed the members of the exalted character of the office Mr. Cassidy holds and intimated that it would be his duty to make a reflection upon the dignity of the Borough President to put him under oath or to allow the stenographer in the room while he was giving his testimony.

Mr. Cassidy was excluded, Mr. Cassidy was not sworn and the testimony he gave found no place in the records of the proceedings. Mr. Gregg, it is said, made the same plea for Cronin and that official was not put under oath. Some of the jurymen sought the advice of Justice Garrison, but he refused to give any aid, and the result was that Cronin was recalled and compelled to repeat his testimony under oath.

Among the most interesting witnesses examined were the foremen and assistant foremen in the Bureau of Buildings. The time books which they produced were all brand new and showed evidence of having been written up from day to day as the alleged labor entered in them was performed. In at least one instance where the foreman entered for a mechanic did not agree with the entry in the books of the bureau the whole line across was erased.

In the arm of the jury, the laborers the name of but one carpenter was found. When the jury visited the Town Hall at Jamaica they discovered this man at work building shelves for the Bureau of Buildings, an official of an entirely different department. At the same time the jury discovered that the building he was working in was practically finished, and that the shelves were being put in.

In other buildings they found the roofs leaking, the plaster loose, the porches tumbling down, the doors of hinges, the locks rusted and broken and a general state of disrepair.

Many discrepancies between the actual amount of work done by the employees of the Bureau of Buildings and the amount charged for were, it is said, also discovered. In one case the entire force of mechanics were put down as working every day at the Court House and yet up to the time the former building was destroyed by fire in November last. As a matter of fact, Cronin was publicly adjudged by Judge Kelly a month before the fire because of the awful condition he had allowed the Court House to fall into.

Some interesting testimony was also added, it is said, concerning the manner in which the figures were juggled in making up the estimate of the expenses of the Bureau of Buildings for the Board of Estimate in order that more Cassidy henchmen might be put on the payrolls than would appear at a casual glance. It is asserted that Controller Cronin was quite liberally misled in the matter. Before the estimates were made up for this year he called for the payrolls for the month of July, 1904, of all the various city departments to use as bases of computation.

Instead of getting the actual payroll of the executive department of the Bureau of Buildings in Queens, he got a list containing the full complement of employees allowed by law. Several of the places had never been filled, but the list was obtained in this manner was devoted, it is said, to supplying pay for additional cleaners and other laborers.

"Would that any country could lend us Jerome for one month," said an owner of large property interests in Flushing yesterday. "It might result in taking the capacity of Sing Sing, but I am sure it would be a good thing for Queens County."

STRUCK DOWN IN HIS STORE.

Iron Bar Near Elias, Whose Skull Is Fractured.

Harris Elias, a Hebrew clothier who lives over his store at 65 East Broadway, was found with his skull fractured in the store yesterday morning. The store was closed on account of the Jewish Sabbath. Elias had gone down to see if there was any mail. A maid heard him groaning and found him unconscious.

Nearly by a heavy iron bar such as is used to rake furnace fires. This caused the police to arrest James O'Grady, who lives in the Campbell Hotel, a Park row lodging house, and who carries on Elias's furnace. O'Grady said the bar was his, but denied that he knew anything of how it came to be in that part of the building. Nobody had seen O'Grady around the place during the day.

Elias was taken to the Beth Israel Hospital. If policy was made of the assault it was futile, as Elias had no money with him.

Shoe Buyers' Annual Ball.

The Retail Shoe Buyers and Dealers Association will give their annual entertainment and reception at the Grand Central Palace next Tuesday evening. Dancing will follow a vaudeville show.

LINERS PUSH FOR FIRST PLACE.

Lucania and La Lorraine Uncommonly Close at Southwest Spit.

The Cunarder Lucania, from Liverpool, and the French liner La Lorraine, from Havre, arrived off the Hook before dawn yesterday and anchored because their pilots did not care to venture up through unlighted lanes, the drifting ice having put the channel buoys out of commission.

The two great ships, of about equal speed, had had a run that might be called a race for the Hook from 8:30 o'clock on Friday morning, when they were abreast, and five miles apart, until they reached anchorage. The Lucania was an hour ahead of the Frenchman.

They weighed anchor simultaneously at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and started for port, the Lucania leading. At the Southwest Spit the ships neared each other as their pilots prepared to take them around the turn, where the channel is narrow.

It looked to the observer at the Hook as if there was going to be a collision, but he was too far off and not in the right range to judge accurately. Some of the passengers aboard the Lucania said there was only about fifty feet between them, but the commanders and other officers declared there was a whole ship's length, or about 60 feet. The pilots themselves, who were in actual command of the liners, said that they were not going to imperil passengers, and incidentally lose their jobs, by racing in a channel.

La Lorraine, being the overtaking boat, had to give way. Her pilot, Sylvester, said:

"There was no danger of collision. It was merely good navigation. The Lucania had the right of way and she got it."

Among La Lorraine's passengers were: Bishop Légal of St. Albert, Canada; Gerard R. de Armas, Spanish Consul-General in Cuba; Anzias Turrene, French consul in London; Charles Alva Scott, Count de Lambert, Charles Moore, Count d'Houssier, C. Jason Waters, E. C. Carter and J. N. Younger.

Aboard the Lucania were: Sir Bache Cunard, A. B. Archer, Col. W. H. Birbeck, S. K. Denbigh, Col. W. J. Foster, Inajiro Minuma, Paymaster in the Japanese Navy; Leonard B. Searing, W. A. Walker, George D. Harper and John E. Young.

DEFENSE OF PRIVATE CAR LINES.

President of Armour Line Says They Never Handled Fruit or Other Goods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—George B. Robbins of Chicago, president of the Armour car line, denied before the House Interstate Commerce Committee to-day the testimony of previous witnesses that that concern was engaged in buying and selling fruit in competition with regular dealers.

Armour & Co., he said, never handled fruits of any kind, but they did handle poultry, eggs and butter. Up to last May they had dealt in produce, but the business was abandoned.

Mr. Robbins also denied the statement that the car lines had no regular printed schedules of rates. He produced a printed copy of the rates, and said that they were made up in the spring for the coming season, and under the contract with the railroads the private car companies were forbidden to advance them, although they were often lowered.

When Armour & Co. secured a special contract with the Georgia Central Railroad, he continued, the rate on peaches was \$50 a car. The Armour line immediately reduced that rate, by reason of their contract, to \$30, and since then, voluntarily, to \$25 per car. This reduction was due to increased volume of business and cheaper ice. The rate from Sacramento, Cal., to Chicago, which was \$15 per car, under competition was reduced \$5 a car when the contract was signed, and has since been reduced to \$10.

Refrigeration charges were based on the cost of ice, supervision, &c., together with a reasonable addition for general expenses, claims, contingencies and profits, and were as low, he asserted, "as consistent with first class service." The agitation against private car companies, he said, had been mainly instigated by a league of commission men, who very rarely owned the fruits or berries received by them in the refrigerator cars.

He pointed out the difference in construction between the cars used for carrying fruit and those for carrying packing house products and said that it was impossible for the refrigerator car to carry fruit in the same cars, which was never done.

"Contrary to the general impression," he said, "private car companies are not engaged in transporting any commodity of commerce, nor are they engaged in any interstate business in furnishing ice at fixed local points, any more than the coal companies furnishing coal to local points, or the mail companies carrying mail."

Mr. Robbins maintained that in renting refrigerator cars and furnishing ice at different points for the refrigeration of such cars the private car lines were not engaged in interstate commerce business.

SOUGHT BURIED TREASURE.

The Disaster to Earl Fitzwilliam's Party That Went to Cocos Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A report of the treasure seeking party of Earl Fitzwilliam and a party of Englishmen to Cocos Island, which resulted in complete disaster, nearly every member of the party being injured and that a light vessel had been wrecked, was denied in the communication from Mr. Barrett, who gives in detail the incidents of the futile trip.

Earl Fitzwilliam arrived in Panama about the middle of December, accompanied by Admiral Palliser, R. N., retired. The yacht Veronique, formerly the South African mail steamer Harlech Castle, which had been purchased by Earl Fitzwilliam for the expedition, arrived at about the same time, and the entire party embarked.

Somewhere on Cocos Island it is believed there was buried treasure, hidden years ago by pirates. The concession to search for the treasure was granted by the Costa Rican government several years ago to a Swiss of the name of Gessler. Earl Fitzwilliam accordingly negotiated with Gessler, who lives on the island with his wife, and secured permission to use dynamite.

Preparations were made for a blast at the foot of an overhanging cliff. Workmen were ordered to insert the charges. When it exploded, the heavy stones and boulders at the top came falling down, burying twenty men who were below. Four of the men were seriously injured and not one remained unhurt. The injured were carried to the Veronique.

HABORAY PUT OUT OF BUSINESS.

STIR AMONG EAST SIDE SO-CALLED EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

This One Had Been Running Fourteen Years and Had Big Trade—License Revoked Because Immigrant Girls Were Sent as Servants to Disorderly Places.

The so-called employment agencies on the lower East side which make a business of supplying inmates and servants to disorderly houses and Raines law hotels were all stirred up yesterday over the revocation of the license of George Haboray of 21 East Third street. Haboray had been in business for more than fourteen years, and all efforts heretofore, to break him had proved futile, because of the strength of his pull. One of the arguments put last year before the Legislature in favor of the law regulating the business of keeping intelligence offices was based on the case of a young girl who was said to have been sent from Haboray's place to Montandale, N. Y., as a servant. When she got there, it was alleged, she was locked in a room and assaulted by several men. She managed to escape and made her way back to this city, where she told her story to the police of the East Fifty-first street station. They sent her to Bellevue Hospital, where she went mad and died.

In spite of the horrors of this case it was impossible under the old law to drive Haboray out of business. His business was enormous and his books show that his income from supplying servants alone averaged over \$300 a day.

When the new law went into effect Haboray took out a license but apparently he did not change his methods. The evidence on which his license was revoked by Commissioner F. L. C. Keane was secured by Inspectors William Hollis, Simmons and O'Sullivan. It was shown that on Nov. 21 last Haboray sent a young immigrant girl named Dacha as a servant to the Hotel Legend, a Raines law resort at twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, and that he sent other women there even after the Dacha girl came back to him crying and telling him that she had been forced to have sex with a man in the room of the place. A policeman of the Tenderloin precinct testified that the hotel had been raided and that it was carried on the books of the station house as a disorderly place. In addition to this Inspectors O'Sullivan and Simmons told how they had got evidence that left no doubt as to the character of the hotel.

The girl had promised to testify against the agent, but she did not appear. The inspectors found that she had been sent to Langford, Pa., by Haboray. The woman with whom she lived at 256 East Fourth street told them that Haboray had promised her \$50 if she would not tell where the girl was hiding.

It was also proved that Haboray had sent Amalia Lissack, another immigrant girl, to work at the Academy Hotel, a living place, which was recently raided as a disorderly house, and that he had sent Mary F. Fischel, a woman of ill repute, to work five different private residences, and that he had sent her to a woman of good character.

Haboray dealt almost entirely with immigrant girls fresh from Ellis Island. He was accused to be the only man in the business on the lower East side who had agents working for him in Europe. Through them hundreds of immigrant girls were directed to apply to him for work. As soon as they got to New York and he made a business of sending them around to resorts in the city, he sent them to work for him. He was also accused of having a large number of girls working for him in the city, which he would not tell where the girls were hiding.

Haboray suddenly balanced himself on one toe and kicked the gun out of Aubrey's hand with the other. Just then a young man named Charles Franklin appeared. He was arrested, too, though Aubrey protested hotly.

"Franklin doesn't know a thing about those robberies," said the detective, "but the sleuths say Aubrey insisted, 'Nevertheless, Franklin was held with Aubrey in \$2,000 by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs police court for further examination.'"

The Baltimore detectives then went up to Headquarters. They found Aubrey's partner, George Prevost, on the corner of Fifth and Broadway, telling the story of the robbery. He was arrested, too, though Aubrey protested hotly.

"It just goes to show," said Prevost, unconsciously quoting Miles Standish, "that if you want anything done you must do it yourself; you must not leave it to others."

GOMERS ASSAILS SOCIALISTS.

Didn't Eat the Civic Federation Dinner, Anyway, He Adds.

The Socialists are hauled over the coals in a statement issued yesterday by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in reply to the attack made on him by a socialist delegate at a meeting of the Central Federated Union not long since.

The delegate pitched into Gompers for attending the dinner of the Civic Federation, "mingling with the enemies of labor," eating "scab" bread, and smoking "scab" cigars.

President Gompers says that the Socialists are the real enemies of organized labor and defends the Civic Federation. He goes on:

"The Socialists, who take every opportunity to declare that strikes are futile to protect or promote the interests of the working people, attack the trades unionists when the effort is made by them to avoid striking or bring one to a honorable and advantageous close. During the meeting referred to, the representatives of labor, as manfully and strongly as they could, presented the position of organized labor."

"A few years ago the Socialist candidate for President of the United States, Mr. Debs, was the guest of the Millionaires' Club at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Did the Socialists charge him with 'mingling with the enemies of labor'? Did the Socialists denounce Lawrence Gronlund, the Socialist writer, when he a few years ago was the guest of the millionaires' coteries? Do they denounce their traveling organizers and spokesmen for doing the same thing?"

Mr. Gompers describes the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as a "piratical union-wrecking concern," and declares that in the matter of the Federation dinner, he was the only one who was not invited. He says that the attack on him at the C. F. U. meeting was "wholly unfounded, false and contemptible."

HEALTH ON THE ISTHMUS.

Only 32 Cases of Yellow Fever Since American Occupation and Nine Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Reports concerning conditions as to health on the Isthmus of Panama have been "cruelly exaggerated," according to a long cablegram received at the War Department to-day from Gov. George W. Davis at Panama.

In the families of the Americans employed on the Isthmus, Gov. Davis says, there have been three cases of yellow fever and only one case of death. Of the employees hired on the Isthmus five have been stricken, but only one has succumbed to the disease. The total number of cases of Americans not employed on the Isthmus, including those of the cruiser Boston, where the disease broke out two weeks ago, have been nine cases and five deaths. Other cases originating on the Isthmus and reported elsewhere number seven, with two deaths. The total number of cases originating on the Isthmus is thirty-two, of which nine have proved fatal. Six cases are now convalescing.

Since the American occupation, the dispatch says, two cases of smallpox have been reported, but none has originated there. There is no typhoid or plague. Of the 4,000 employees only a single case of ill of any disease.

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FURRIERS and IMPORTERS
Final Reductions
PRIOR TO STOCK-TAKING
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STOLE MARCH ON LOCAL COPS.

BALTIMORE SLEUTHS COME TO NEW YORK AND MAKE GOOD.

McClusky Reported He Couldn't Find Man—In Rogers' Gallery, Visitors Say—Aubrey's Pistol Out of Business Through Pohl's Brilliant Kick.

Growing tired of waiting for the New York police to arrest John Aubrey, who is wanted in Baltimore on charges of robbing stores, Baltimore detectives came here and after a week's sleuthing made the capture themselves.

For several months the Baltimore police had been mystified by the work of a thief who smashed store windows and gathered up the stolen goods. Hundreds of merchants had suffered, and goods to the value of \$10,000 are said to have been stolen. The thief took anything from a fur coat to a silver toothpick.

A young man was at last suspected, and just as the cops were about to nab him he jumped to this city. Chief of Police Farnam of Baltimore telegraphed to Inspector McClusky to arrest John Aubrey.

McClusky replied that Aubrey couldn't be found. Farnam then sent Detectives Pohl and Hogan to look for him. The two Baltimore sleuths did some expert gumshoeing, and finally saw Aubrey go into a house at 276 First avenue. They then appeared to Headquarters. Detectives Sergeant Duggan and Kinler accompanied them to the house, and all four broke in the door. The sleuths were at once confronted by a big six-shooter in the hands of Aubrey.

"Back out, or I'll puncture you," yelled Aubrey. Pohl suddenly balanced himself on one toe and kicked the gun out of Aubrey's hand with the other. Just then a young man named Charles Franklin appeared. He was arrested, too, though Aubrey protested hotly.

"Franklin doesn't know a thing about those robberies," said the detective, "but the sleuths say Aubrey insisted, 'Nevertheless, Franklin was held with Aubrey in \$2,000 by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs police court for further examination.'"

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ROOSEVELT SAYS CONGRESS.

Basset Repeats a Suggestion Made by the President to Him.

Some daughters and guests to the number of 100 attended the sixth annual banquet of the Jefferson County Society at the Hotel Astor last night.

The retiring president, Congressman E. M. Basset, acted as toastmaster. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. John R. Van Wormer; vice-presidents, Frederick S. Flower, Edward D. O'Brien, George B. Phelps; secretary, John P. Martin; corresponding secretary, Leslie C. York; treasurer, A. B. Queney.

Letters of regret were read from Martin W. Littleton, Postmaster Wilcox and Gen. Grant.

Mr. Basset told why he was toastmaster and said:

"You know, President Roosevelt and I became pretty chummy down there in Washington—never mind how. One day when he and I had occasion to meet I made some remarks about Nassau county, at which he took umbrage."

"Basset, said he, 'I come from Oyster Bay and you from Flatbush, and they are both next to Canarsie; but really, Basset, I believe legislation will proceed when you leave on March 4. Indeed, I shouldn't be surprised if the Government could exist without any Congress.'"

Mr. Basset introduced Speaker Job Briggs as the successor of Alonzo Wozzo, the other man, and hailed him as the successor of Chauncey M. Depew.

Other speakers were Prof. William K. Weeks, Edward D. O'Brien, Col. John R. Van Wormer, ex-Judge D. C. Calvin, Charles R. Skinner, Chester S. Lord and Col. A. L. Wray.

DINNER TO HONOR DEPEW.

Senator-Elect the Guest of a Party of Friends at the Lotos.

A congratulatory dinner was given to Chauncey M. Depew at the Lotos Club last night in celebration of his reelection to the United States Senate. A similar dinner was given Mr. Depew by about the same company six years ago on his first election to the Senate.

Those present last night were Mr. Depew, Senator T. C. Platt, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany; Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce, Edward H. Butler, editor of the Buffalo News; L. A. Coolidge of the Republican National Committee; Luther B. Little, Horace C. Duval, William Berni of Brooklyn and about twenty others.

Bookbinders' Annual Dinner.

The Employing Bookbinders' Association of New York gave its eighth annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night. About one hundred and fifty members were present and listened to short speeches from J. Searles, Cushing of Boston, Don C. Seitz, the Rev. W. Warren Giles, George J. Bryan, the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, J. C. Oswald, Louis Wiley and C. H. Smith. Raymond E. Bayly, president of the association, acted as toastmaster.

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A Three Day Sale of Kitchen Utensils.
Three great Sale Days—the event that never disappoints the thousands of housekeepers who expect and enjoy big savings. Koch Qualities—of course. Larger stocks, more salespeople, extra wagons—great preparations.

Agate Nickel Steel Ware.

The purest and most durable double-coated enameled ware in the world. Every piece guaranteed perfect. Agate covers with all covered ware—prices one-third below regular.

TEA POTS:

Pints, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

COFFEE POTS:

Pints, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

TEA KETTLES:

Inch, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BERLIN SAUCEPANS:

Quart, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DOUBLE CEREAL COOKERS:

Quart, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

STRAIGHT STOCK POTS:

Quart, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

LIPPED SAUCEPANS:

Quart, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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DISHPANS, 14 quart..... 59c

COLANDERS, 10x4 inches..... 29c

Kreamer's XXXX Tinware.

Best Hand Made.

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No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,